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OXFORD DEMOCRAT,

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G. W. CHASE,

EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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Book and Job Printing

EXECUTED WITH NEATNESS AND DESPATCH.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

WRITTEN FOR THE DEMOCRAT.

IN MEMORY OF A DEPARTED SISTER.

O my dear, and gentle sister, thou wast ever good and true,

Thou wast ever pure, and beautiful, as the pearl, or morning dew;

There was ever in thy countenance a sweet and radiant smile,

Thou wast pure and lovely for this world of sin and guile.

Dear sister, when thou on thy death-bed didst lay,

Thy dearest parents wept, and o'er thee did pray;

Weep not for me dear parents, in low accents thou didst say,

I am going to my Saviour, to spend a happy, endless day.

Then, my dearest sister, did to thy bed side did call

Thy brothers, and thy sisters, and to you they came all;

Thou addressed us, dearest sister, in accents low and mild,

Thou addressed us! weeping children, in accents void of guile.

Then told us not to weep for thee, thou told us not to mourn,

For thou was going to a happy land, whence you never could return;

Then told us if we were good and true, and followed

was long ways,

That we should one day meet again, in heaven, beyond the grave.

O may we, dearest sister, meet again in heaven above,

Where we can sing praises with thee, in everlasting love;

May we, in this sinful world, live void of sin and guile,

As thou didst when here on earth, O thou happy, sinless child.

M. B. C.

THE SHORT SNUFF.

From the Partial Transcript.

SNUFF:

OR,

THE LAST PINCH OF THE GAME.

BY CHARLES F. JENNEY.

"Take a pinch, sir?"

The querist was a hale, hearty old man, with

when Time had dealt very leniently, confining

his ravages to the silvering of the hair, leaving

the ruddy cheeks without a furrow to betray

his footsteps. We found ourselves a travelling

companion with the old gentleman some years

since in a stage-coach, and rarely have we fallen

in with a more agreeable one. He was very com-

municative—had an inexhaustible fund of an-

ecdotes to draw upon—was a keen observer of

men and things, and had experienced largely of

the vicissitudes of life.

"Take a pinch, sir?" and he tapped the high-

ly burnished lid of his golden snuff box with the

peculiarly graceful tap of a veteran snuff taker.

"Prime Maccaboy—a choice article!"

"I thank you, sir, I do not use snuff."

"No? Well, some call it a bad habit, but I

must confess to a strong love for it"—and to

prove the truth of the assertion the old gentle-

man took a beautiful pinch of the titillating dust.

"I love it, sir!"

"So I perceive."

"You do not understand me, sir: my regard

for it springs not merely from its ministering to

my sensual gratification."

"I could not repress a smile at the enthusiastic

tone in which he spoke of his favorite luxury."

"You smile, sir, at the strong regard I man-

ifest for it. What will you think, sir, when I

tell you that to this much abused article I am in-

debted for my life? Yes, sir, I should have

been a dead man long ago had it not been for

snuff—and such a death!" and he tapped his

box in a most emphatic manner.

"You have good reason, then, for regarding

it favorably. What was the nature of the com-

plaint, sir?"

"Wrong again, my dear sir: never was sick

in my life—do I look like an ailing man? No,

Sir, through I owe my life to snuff, here he took

a huge pinch, "I am not in the least indebted to

its medicinal properties."

"That is singular."

"Not so singular as you may suppose. But

you shall hear my story and judge for yourself.

Settling down cozily in our seats (we were

the only passengers, by the way,) the old gentle-

man, fondling the richly chased though some-

what smoothly worn box, and fortifying himself

with a capacious thumb and finger full of his

greatly prized maccaboy, commenced his story.

"Some thirty years ago I was traveling in the

upper part of Vermont, near the Canada line—

It was early spring and I was on horseback—

Just at dusk one evening I arrived at a small

cabin in an out-of-the-way-place, where I con-

cluded to stop and get something to eat, if pos-

sible, for I was sharp set, having travelled a

pretty good spell that day. Well, I dismount-

ed at the door and taking my saddle bags on my

arm entered the house. The appearance of

things was not very prepossessing I assure you.

However, I asked the man of the house, a dark-

browed fellow with a sullen aspect, if he could

furnish me with a supper. He very freely offer-

ed to give me what the house afforded, and ere

long his wife, a considerably tidy looking woman

invited me to partake of her hospitality.

After I had done ample justice to her really

good fare and paid my scat, which the man of

the house at first refused, I made preparation to

continue my journey. The man advised me to

remain all night, stating that the road was very

lonesome, and that a patch of woods through

which it ran for some eight or nine miles was

infested with wolves. They were very ferocious

he told me, and but a short time before had at-

tacked a man, who owed his escape solely to the

fleetness of his horse. I was perfectly welcome

to remain if I chose, as he could accommodate

me with a spare bed. He pressed me so strong-

ly, and painted the dangers to which I should be

exposed in my journey through the woods in

such vivid colors, that I was more than half

disposed to accept his offer.

Stepping out of the door I found the moon

had risen, her beams resting on a recent fall of

snow made it nearly as light as day, which served

in a great measure to dispel the feelings of gloom

which had begun to creep over me. The atmos-

phere was calm and bracing, and as I was some-

what in a hurry to reach the next village, I de-

clined the urgent solicitations of the man which

were seconded by his wife, and mounting my

horse, I proceeded on my way.

To tell you the truth, I did not fancy the ap-

pearance of that couple. The man was mighty

inquisitive about my business—no more, per-

haps, than Yankees generally are—and then

there was a cast to his features I did not like.

Besides these, he seemed to eye my saddle bags

in a very suspicious manner, and I imagined I

detected two or three glances of doubtful mean-

ing exchanged between the man and woman.

I am not suspicious in my nature, but hang me

if I could shake off an impression that the dangers

to be apprehended from the wolves were less

than those which I had to fear by passing a

night in that house. There had been a number

of flying reports of travellers being made away

with in such solitary places, and this appeared to

me the place of all others for such kind of work.

So bidding good bye to my entertainers I put

spurs to my horse and was soon out of sight.

Well, sir, I jogged along at a middling brisk

pace, the road being tolerably good, thinking

more of the little cabin I had just left than the

road before me. I may have wronged its in-

habitants—I trust I did—in allowing myself to

indulge in such unfavorable surmises in regard to

them. They may have been the most worthy

couple that ever existed for ought I know—still

I could not get the idea out of my head that they

were no better than they should be—and as my

memory called up the many instances of lonely

travellers being murdered at these stopping

places, imagination converted this man and wo-

man into those heartless wretches whose trade is

blood, and I shuddered as I thought of the fate

that might have overtaken me had I yielded to

their importunate request to tarry with them

that night.

Right glad was I to be well clear from them.

"Wolves—wolves!" said I, "they only tried to

excite my apprehension to induce me to remain

with them. That story might do to frighten

children with, but they should have hatched up

something more plausible than that to gull a man

like me."

By this time I had got over the open road and

was entering the woods. The path was hemmed

in on either side with tall trees, spruce, pine, and

hemlock, with no undergrowth, leaving a narrow

passage. However a full moon threw its unbro-

ken light along the path that stretched before

me, save where an overhanging tree obstructed its

rays. It was a still, calm night, as I have said,

and no sound broke the silence save the mono-

tonous clatter of the hoofs of my horse as he

went along on an easy trot. I was settled down

in a very comfortable frame of mind, indulg-

ing in those fanciful reveries natural to youth,

and which the quiet and lonely scene around me

so calculated to inspire, when my attention was

aroused by a faint, distant cry, coming as it

seemed from the depths of the forest. I listened

intently for a few minutes, and presently a pro-

longed howl, still faint in the distance, followed.

The attention of my horse was evidently attract-

ed by it, for he pricked up his ears and gave a

low snort.

Finding after listening awhile that the cry was

not repeated I gave no heed to the circumstance,

presuming it to be some roving wild creature of

the woods. Presently, however, the same cry

was repeated, and an answering cry immediately

followed in another direction, each of them ap-

parently nearer than the one that first attracted

my attention. My horse now began to show evi-

dent signs of uneasiness, pricking up his ears

and tossing his head vividly from side to side,

snorting occasionally and quickening his pace.

Again came that howl, still more distinct, and

this time it was repeated in different quarters,

principally in my rear. "Turning in my saddle,"

saw, far in the road behind me what appeared

to be a dark specter. At first I concluded it was the

shadow of a branch of a tree; but presently I

detected two or three others, which seemed to

be coming directly from the woods. Could they be

wolves? Had not the man then deceived me in

regard to their attack on a traveller? A feeling

of alarm began to creep over me, which was

shortly painfully increased, and all my doubts

were resolved by a fierce yell which rose in the

rear, as if the whole pack had opened upon me.

As those unearthly yells swelled on the night

air and echoed through the forest my poor heart

shook in every limb and a cold shudder passed

through my frame. I put spurs to my horse,

which bounded forward at the utmost stretch of

his speed. Casting a hurried glance behind, the

whole road seemed to be filled with the troop of

demons whose ferocious howls swelled louder

and fuller every moment. To my dismay the

distance between us was considerably lessened.

What would I not have given at that moment to

have been safely back in the cabin again! Vain-

ly did I deplore my folly in not giving heed to

the warnings I had received. As yet after all

pealed upon my ears, every moment drawing

nearer and nearer, horror for a while overpow-

ered me, and I did nothing but plunge the spurs

into the flanks of my horse, madly shout-

ing to urge him forward. The poor animal,

nearly knocked up by a long day's journey, dash-

ed on at the top of his speed, flinging the froth

from his mouth, while his neck and flanks were

flashed with foam; and even at the tremendous

rate he was going at every fresh yell of the fiends

I could feel him tremble in every limb.

Ah, sir, that was an agonizing moment to me!

Collecting my senses, I calculated the distance

before me, and the possibility of outriding my

pursuers. There were some four miles before

me, and if my jaded horse could but hold out—

but that I felt would be impossible. His violent

panting and his drooping head too plainly told

that he was nearly used up.

I could now hear the rush of the ferocious

troop behind me, and at times imagined I could

feel their hot breath around me. What

harrowing thoughts flashed through my brain! I

recalled the many instances I had read of travel-

lers similarly situated, and of the vain efforts they

had made to avert their terrible fate. I tried to

disengage my saddle bags, in the hope that they

might for a moment check pursuit by diverting

the attention of the wolves, but was unable to do

so. I threw my cap in the road for the same

purpose, but an angry growl almost at the heels

of my horse told that it had availed nothing.

I now bethought me of my pistols. Hastily

cocking one I turned and deliberately fired at a

large black wolf which was within a few feet of

me. I kept my eyes in the direction after the

discharge. Thank God, the shot took effect and

the nearest animal dropped in the road. In a

moment the whole pack was upon him—the en-

tire path behind me seemed piled up with a

stack of wolves, each one striving to gorge him-

self on the fallen wolf. A moment more and they

were in full pursuit, their appetites whetted with

FROM THE RIO GRANDE.

The New Orleans Tropic of the 15th inst. furnishes the following news from the army:

A letter was received yesterday by the steamer Sea, which states that General Arista had sent proposals to Gen. Taylor for an armistice and that he had established his headquarters at Monterey, with 15,000 men. Gen. Taylor is said to have sent back in answer, that he would meet Gen. Arista at Monterey. The Tropic says it has no doubt of the rumor.

News is anxiously expected from Col. Wilson's expedition to Reynosa, as it is said that Canales and all his forces, amounting to from 12 to 1400 cavalry are concentrating there, and will, no doubt, show fight. Col. Wilson's command amounts to about 800 men.

The news of Gen. Taylor's promotion to the grade of Major General had diffused joy through all the army, and in the state of Texas.

There was a little sickness among our volunteers, diarrhoea, arising from the change of food and condition of life; they will soon, however, get cured. Texas has sent 2400 men to Mexico. A gentleman largely concerned in business at Matamoras, direct from the latter named place, represents that the news of the defeat of the Mexicans has spread a wonderful alarm in the interior wherever it is announced. It is also said that the Mexicans resolutely refused to take arms against the Americans.

FROM THE ARMY.

The Galveston arrived at New Orleans, from Brazos St. Jago on the 13th, but brought no intelligence of interest from the army.

The health of the army is good. They are still occupying their position at Matamoras and Fort Brown.

Nine companies of volunteers from Tennessee arrived the day before, making nine companies of as fine looking men as you ever beheld.

The army was about moving up the Rio Grande to capture the small towns on the river.

The Galveston brings up Lieut. Hoove, who lost an arm in the battle of the 9th day, and a large number of sick and wounded; also several officers of the army, who have come up for the purpose of recruiting the regular forces, and a number of privates whose term of service had expired. No further actions, either great or small, had taken place between the belligerents. Commodore Moore is a passenger, on his way to Washington City.

POINT ISABEL, JUNE 7.

On Thursday, the Ricardo Rangers were sent out on a scout after some armed Mexicans who were discovered prowling about in the vicinity of the Andrew Jackson camp. They returned without finding them, but on their march they discovered, through information furnished by a Mexican, a lot of arms, swords, pistols, etc., concealed in a Rancho's house, about five miles from camp. These, as well as the possessor, were captured by them, and brought into camp. The proceeds of the booty will be distributed among the captors.

Yesterday afternoon, Lt. Col. Wilson, with five companies of the first Infantry, Capt. Besh's Mobile volunteers, and Capt. Pierce's Texas Rangers, accompanied by Capt. Ogden and Flint, volunteer aides to Gen. Smith took up their line of march for Reinoso, about 60 miles from Matamoras. Gen. Canales, with his 1800 cavalry, has fallen back, and is entrenched at Reinoso. A brush may therefore be looked for between him and the command of Lt. Col. Wilson.

Sickness prevails in some extent throughout the volunteers, confined, however, to bowel complaints chiefly; but no sign of fever. The water and green corn are the principal causes.

The schooner Rocella, which carried down Capt. Bennett's company of Montgomery Volunteers, ran ashore and was wrecked, some 30 miles this side of Point Isabel. No lives were lost, and the company had all got in to Point Isabel.

Gen. Taylor had received another alarming message from Arista, in which the latter says that unless the Americans retire immediately to the East side of the Rio Grande, he will be compelled to come down from Monterey and chastise them!

The Mexican families and citizens have principally returned to Matamoras, reassured by the protection and quiet which Gen. Taylor has afforded them.

Havana. Advice to the 10th say that Almonte has thrown up his commission as minister from Mexico to France. He is attempting a revolutionary movement with the aid of his friends in Mexico.

Mexico. By the English steamer Tay, at Havana, we have received advices from Vera Cruz and Tampico, to the 20 of June, being no later than that before received. Paredes would join the army of the North as soon as a Congress met. Mexican papers think that internal wars, more to be feared than that with the United States, are at hand. The United States Corvette Warren has arrived and anchored at San Blas on the Pacific. Before this time she has probably reduced the town. In relation to Paredes, we translate the following from La Esparanza: "We know positively that the President will shortly leave Mexico for the frontier with the army of reserve, and we hope that the Senor Paredes, fulfilling his sacred promises, will conquer on the field of battle, and give victory and brilliancy to the country."

LATER FROM MEXICO, VIA HAVANA. We have dates via Havana, from the city of Mexico, to the 30th ult., and from Vera Cruz to June 20. Letters from the city of Mexico continue to speak of the disturbed state of the country, and the revolutions in progress and in conception. Paredes is about to march (there now seems to be no doubt of the fact), with seven thousand men, or more, to the Seat of War, with the army of reserve, and he is making extraordinary efforts to raise money and men, the last seeming more abundant than the first.

The revolution in the South of Mexico had not been suppressed and it does not appear that Alvarez had fled South, as reported some time ago. A warm controversy was going on in the papers as to the intended march of Paredes. Many contend that his abandonment of the seat of Government for the seat of War, will be but a signal for further revolutions, that will break out as soon as he leaves. [N. Y. Express.]

Extract of a letter dated

Buenos Ayres, April 28, 1846.

The English and French went into Ensenada a week ago, and set fire to and burnt three Italian merchant vessels loading there. Six other small vessels of that nation were near the harbor at the time they were frightened off. You will learn by this conveyance of the important difficulties in Corrientes, with Gen. Paz and the Governor of the province, Paz has had to go to Paraguay. Corrientes will, beyond doubt, regulate with Gen. Rosas, so that the Interventionists will have to leave the River. This occurrence, together with the late difficulties in the Mount, will, I think, induce the English and French to send out other ministers, if they wish to settle the affair, as Rosas will not treat with those here. They will have to send new ministers or forty thousand men. One or the other is now the only means by which this business can be settled.

Extract of a letter dated

Buenos Ayres, April 29, 1846.

The party favored by the interventionists have great difficulty in maintaining peace within themselves. They have had a revolution in Montevideo, in consequence of the return of Gen. Rivera and almost simultaneously they had a flare up in Corrientes, the provisional government deposing Gen. Paz from the command in chief of the army. This General has been the main dependence of the Unitarians and Interventionists. This act will therefore blast their hopes. The business of the acts of the English and French ministers are unworthy the agents of civilized and enlightened governments. Under the pretence of tranquilizing the country, they are fomenting rebellion in every quarter. They have recently endeavored to purchase Gen. Urquiza the Governor of Entre Rios, offering him money, and promising to unite the province of Corrientes with Entre Rios, and make him Governor over both—under their protection. He very justly spurns their offers—preferring freedom to the protection of any foreign power. It is useless for them to try to pacify these States, and the sooner they back out the more glory they will have. If they persist in armed interference, it will be a long time before peace is restored, as the Governor of Buenos Ayres is not to be brow-beaten, as events have proved.

FROM THE ARMY. The Mobile Register publishes a letter, dated Point Isabel, June 7th, from which we learn that troops were arriving daily.

The men at the Point are represented to be debilitated by a severe flux.

Gen. Taylor, it was said, would not move into the interior until he had collected more stores and established depots along the route of march. The letter mentions the report of the Captain of the steamer Sea, direct from the Rio Grande, that a party of 500 Mexican rancheros had crossed the river and were ranging South and West of Fort Brown. The fact that some Mexican spies had been recently arrested in the vicinity of the Point, is regarded as confirmatory of the fact that there were Mexican troops in the neighborhood of our forces. The writer adds:

"We have here near four thousand volunteers. Monterey is now filled with Mexican troops, and the road to it is through mountain passes that may be defended very successfully by a small number of the enemy. But General Taylor will reduce the city to subjection if he attempts it."

News from the seat of War. The following letter from the N. O. Delta, contains some information which we have not seen elsewhere, and though it has been anticipated in date, we give it place for that reason:

CAMP OPPOSITE MATAMORAS,

Andrew Jackson regiment, June 1, 1846.

DEAR DELTA: On Wednesday evening a detachment comprising the sleads and a few other officers of the Mexican town of Reinoso, about 90 miles from this, came into General Taylor's camp with a flag of truce, and tendered the surrender of that town, fearing he might make a descent upon it, and intimating the desire of the people, they represented to come under the general's order. The positive answer of General Taylor is not promulgated, but the Mexicans evidently left satisfied. On their return Capt. Walker's men, was met about 35 miles from our camp by Gen. Canales, at the head of about 1,500 to 2000 Mexican cavalry, who were evidently on their way to reconnoitre our movements and catch stragglers. Gen. Canales made prisoners of the alcalde and his companions, and by this time they are food for worms.

A day or two since a Mexican Lieut. Col. (with a hard name) who had concealed himself, took it in his head to get tipsy and dressed himself in full uniform. As soon as he appeared in the street he was arrested, and is now kept under guard. He has suggested the propriety of being let off on his parole, but Gen. Taylor, probably fearing that he cannot take good care of himself, refuses to grant him his liberty. He is a stupid looking fellow, and if it had not been ascertained that he was an officer, I should feel inclined to believe that he was some ambitious plebeian who had donned an officer's uniform in order to better his condition as a prisoner of war.

Why is it that each State is the best in the Union in the estimation of its own inhabitants—each town the best in the state, each parish the largest and most respectable in the town, and each man a little the most intelligent of the whole parish—in his own estimation? Why is it?

Bliss Burritt took passage for England in the last steamer. He will show the people of the other country how a Yankee Blacksmith can forge sentences and hammer dead languages.

FROM TOBACCO. We learn from Capt. Elbridge, of the schr. Sarah, arrived last night from Tobacco, 25th May, that the authorities at that place were making little or no preparations for war. The news of the battles of the 8th and 9th had not reached there. A revolution was shortly expected, supposed to be in favor of Santa Anna. One of the heads of the revolution party had been seized, and put in prison. An order was daily expected from the Government to seize the American vessels in port. The bark Texador, for Trieste, was loading up the river; her consignee ordered her to sail as soon as possible. A Yucatan schr. had just arrived from Vera Cruz; she had been taken by the U. S. Squadron, and released. Capt. E paid a steamer \$100 to tow him over the bar. [N. Y. Jour. Com.]

FROM THE RIO DE LA PLATA. By the bark Chancellor, from Montevideo, we have a file of the Buenos Ayres Packet to the 2d of May inclusive.

The mediation offered by the Government of the United States, between the Argentine Government and Paraguay, has been accepted by the former. Great complaints are made of Gen. Paz for want of energy and activity; he is said to have quarrelled with the Paraguayans, whose forces were about to be recalled; also with the Government of Corrientes, so sharply that Capt. Hoham had gone to mediate between them. The defenses of the Argentines at San Lorenzo and other points on the river are spoken of as formidable, and altogether the letters describe matters as in a very unpromising condition.

The British steamer Cyclops was expected to arrive soon, bringing out the answer of the British and French Governments to the proposals of Rosas, transmitted through Baron Marcell, the French charge. These proposals were rejected by the Plenipotentiaries, before they were sent to Europe.

OXFORD DEMOCRAT.

PARIS, JUNE 30, 1846.

The late news from England, says the Age, exhibits much anxiety on the part of the people of that country as to the results of the Oregon controversy. For many years past, in fact from the earliest period in the history of this controversy, the policy of the British Government has been to stave off the settlement of this question, to the remotest possible period. At this time, however, a different feeling seems to prevail. Now all seem very anxious to have the matter speedily adjusted. This change in feeling on the part of the British Government and people, is to be attributed to the bold stand taken by the fifty-four fort men, sustained as they evidently are, by the great mass of the American people. The Senate manifested a disposition to concede much, at this time, for the sake of peace,—to go in fact, to the very verge of what our people would tolerate in the way of compromise. The senators men who control the destinies of the English nation saw that we could be obtained now than at any future period. They perceived, clearly, that in event of this question being again presented to the consideration of our people that such a verdict would be rendered as would forever preclude the expectation or hope of compromise. They, therefore, like prudent men, seized the favorable moment and proposed the terms which have been made the basis of a treaty by which this matter will probably be definitely settled. In this they judged correctly, and their judgment was, undoubtedly, influenced not a little by witnessing the enthusiasm with which our people rushed to the field in uncounted thousands, for the protection of the southwestern frontier, seeing therein a forerunning of what they might anticipate, in case of a rupture with this country upon the Oregon dispute. Whether our own government has acted as wisely in so hastily adjusting this matter on the terms said to have been adopted, is not quite so clear. Our own opinion has been, and we have yet seen no reason to change that opinion, that had the Senate seconded the President in his views, and firmly maintained our claims to the whole of Oregon, we might have dictated our own terms to the British. This is what we should have done.

BILL FOR A NEW MILITIA LAW. The Joint Standing Committee on the Militia have reported through their Chairman, Gen. John J. Perry, a Bill for a new Militia law. It provides for the enrollment of every able bodied citizen of this State between the ages of 18 and 45, not legally exempt. They are to be subject to no active duty whatever, except in case of insurrection, war, invasion, to prevent invasion, or other public danger or emergency. A list of such persons to be prepared, annually, by the assessors of cities, towns and plantations, and returned by the clerks of such city or town, to the office of the Adjutant General in the month of May or June. When wanted for service, to be ordered out by the Commander-in-Chief by a call on the town officers. Neglect to appear when notified or to provide a substitute, subjecting the soldier to a fine of fifty dollars. Neglect of duty subjecting civil officers to a fine of not less than twenty nor over five hundred dollars. An active volunteer Militia is also provided for, not to exceed five thousand men—to be apportioned to each Division of the State—to be held for active duty for the term of five years—the arms to be provided by the State, the towns to provide ammunitions and be responsible for the safe keeping and return of the arms. Annual inspection in the last Wednesday in May—two other parades in the year for exercises and discipline—also meeting by regiment or battalion, but not over twenty miles travel required. Each and every company of not less than fifty officers and privates, performing all the duties required of them any one year, are entitled to receive from the State the sum of one hundred dollars as a reward for meritorious services.

The Maine Enquirer, published at Bath, has denounced a new dress, and urged its American competitors. We are glad to see the evidence of its patriotism, and solicitude of the promptitude of its patrons. "We wish our patrons would enable us to do likewise."

Important Movements. The Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says—it was Mr. Calhoun's avowed that if the declaration of War against Mexico had been postponed one day, he would have prevented the war! I learn that Mr. McDuffie is about to report a measure from the Committee on Foreign Affairs in relation to the means of terminating the Mexican war, by a speedy adjustment. The Senate is to undertake this initiation of the measures that will lead to peace. The plan is not known, but it is, no doubt, the same that Mr. Calhoun had in view, when he made the above declaration.

U. S. SENATOR.—We learn that the Democratic members of the two branches of the Legislature held separate Caucuses on Thursday evening last for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the U. S. Senate. The members of the House balloted three times and the Senate four times without effecting a nomination; Mr. Hamlin having a majority in the House, and Mr. Anderson, in the Senate. After the third ballot, the House voted to go into joint Convention, but the Senate, after the fourth ballot, refused. A resolve was then offered, by a member of the Senate, in effect, that the Senate will withdraw Mr. Anderson, if the House will withdraw Mr. Hamlin, and then proceed to ballot anew. This was laid on the table. It was finally agreed to meet on Friday evening and again ballot separately.

The Mexican steamers Montezuma and Gaudaloupe were, it seems, sold in good faith to an English house, or rather taken by that house in part payment for a large debt due them by the Mexican Government. It is rumored that our Government has dispatched an agent to Havana to purchase them for the U. States.

Legislative Synopsis.

SATURDAY, JUNE 20.

In Senate—Bill to change the times of holding the sessions of the Supreme Court was taken up and amended, on motion of Mr. Perry, so as to change the time in this County, from the last Tuesday of April to the fourth Tuesday; also, in the County of Lincoln, from the second Tuesday of May to the last Tuesday of April; also, in Kennebec, from the third Tuesday of May to the second Tuesday of May. The bill was then again passed to be engrossed.

In House—Petition of John C. Stockbridge et al., of Byron, for appropriation to build a road through Dunn's Notch, in Andover North Surplus, was presented and referred.

MONDAY, JUNE 22.

Nothing of interest reported in the Senate proceedings.

In House—A communication was received from the Land Agent, in reply to an order of the 17th inst., stating among other facts that the State has expended \$21,455 for public roads during the last ten years. Petition of R. B. Jennings et al., for an appropriation for a road from Andover Corner to the South end of Umbagog Lake, was presented and referred.

TUESDAY, JUNE 23.

In Senate—Mr. Holden, from the Committee on Division of Towns, to which was referred the petition of Samuel Sawyer et al., to be set off from Fryeburg to Sweden, reported a bill for that purpose. The report and bill were laid on the table.

In House—The reported proceedings possess but very little interest.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 24.

In Senate—Mr. Thurston, from the Committee on Education to which was referred so much of the Governor's Message as relates to that subject and also the memorial of Amos Brown et al., submitted a report accompanied by a bill to establish a Board of Education. The report and bill were laid on the table, and 1600 copies ordered to be printed.

Mr. Barrett, by leave, laid on the table a bill additional to an act providing for the choice of Representatives to Congress. [The bill provides for the plurality system on the second trial.]

In House—Nothing of interest reported.

THURSDAY, JUNE 25.

In Senate—Bill additional to the act providing for the choice of Representatives to Congress, reported by the Committee on Bills in the 2d reading, was, on motion of Mr. Dunn, laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Perry, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the Bill in addition to the 16th Chapter of the Revised Statutes (providing for a volunteer Militia). The question being on its passage to be engrossed, Mr. Perry addressed the Senate at length in favor of the Bill. After he had concluded, on motion of Mr. Hastings, the Bill was laid on the table.

Mr. Partridge, from the Committee to which was referred the petition of Benj. Verrill, for a law for the more effectual protection of human dead bodies, reported a Bill to amend the 16th Chapter of the Revised Statutes, which was once read.

In House—The following petitions, with about 2000 others, for the suppression of tippling houses, were presented and referred. William Allen and 61 others and Abigail F. Robinson and 89 others, of Sumner; Agnes Smith and 45 others, Eliza B. Leach and 14 others, of Canton; Tillson Waterman and 19 others, of Poland; Sally Beane and 18 others, and G. W. Deane and 15 others of Hebron.

FRIDAY, JUNE 26.

In Senate—Petition of Joseph Penley, for the allowance of certain moneys paid by him to bring certain offenders against the laws of the State to justice, was presented and referred.

In House—Bill to change the times of holding the S. J. Court was read the third time and laid on the table.

A communication from the Hon. Wm. P. Preble, President of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad Company, was received and read. It invites the members of the Legislature to be present at the ceremony of breaking ground in Portland on the 4th of July next, and notifies them that a free passage to and fro will be afforded, together with a collation and an excursion in Casco Bay.

Important Movements.

The Washington Correspondent of the Journal of Commerce says—it was Mr. Calhoun's avowed that if the declaration of War against Mexico had been postponed one day, he would have prevented the war! I learn that Mr. McDuffie is about to report a measure from the Committee on Foreign Affairs in relation to the means of terminating the Mexican war, by a speedy adjustment.

The Senate is to undertake this initiation of the measures that will lead to peace.

The plan is not known, but it is, no doubt, the same that Mr. Calhoun had in view, when he made the above declaration.

U. S. SENATOR.—We learn that the Democratic members of the two branches of the Legislature held separate Caucuses on Thursday evening last for the purpose of nominating a candidate for the U. S. Senate. The members of the House balloted three times and the Senate four times without effecting a nomination; Mr. Hamlin having a majority in the House, and Mr. Anderson, in the Senate. After the third ballot, the House voted to go into joint Convention, but the Senate, after the fourth ballot, refused. A resolve was then offered, by a member of the Senate, in effect, that the Senate will withdraw Mr. Anderson, if the House will withdraw Mr. Hamlin, and then proceed to ballot anew. This was laid on the table. It was finally agreed to meet on Friday evening and again ballot separately.

The Mexican steamers Montezuma and Gaudaloupe were, it seems, sold in good faith to an English house, or rather taken by that house in part payment for a large debt due them by the Mexican Government. It is rumored that our Government has dispatched an agent to Havana to purchase them for the U. States.

THE FOURTH.—The citizens of Portland are making preparations for a grand time on the Fourth.—The city council have appropriated seven hundred and fifty dollars for the purpose of providing a collation, in connection with the Directors of the Atlantic and St. Lawrence Railroad. It is the intention of the Directors to break the first ground on that day, for the building the road, with great parade. Every arrangement will be made for a brilliant display, and all the people of the State are invited to present on the occasion—without waiting for a special invitation.

A Washington correspondent of N. Y. Journal of Commerce, under date of the 23d inst., says.—The object of Commander Mackenzie's mission to Havana is to see whether there is to be any privateering against our commerce, and, if so, to take means to prevent it. This is the open and avowed object. A member of the Cabinet so stated it yesterday, and not as any secret. It has also been suggested that Capt. Mackenzie may have been authorized to purchase the Mexican steamers Montezuma and Gaudaloupe.

The 700 volunteers called for from Iowa have been raised. In that Territory, as well as every where else in the West, more men have offered their services than could be received.

LIQUOR CASES.—The Clerks of the Courts in this State, in compliance with an order of the Legislature, have sent in an abstract of the proceedings in the Courts of their respective counties, since the first day of August, 1841, under the 33th ch. of the Revised Statutes, concerning inn-holders, common victuallers, and retailers of spirituous liquors.

In the whole State the number of indictments found, including appeals from Justices of the Peace, are 725, eight of which were in this County. Whole amount of costs taxed and allowed against the State \$13,414 44, of which sum \$1,419 02 was paid by the defendants. Other items of less importance are embraced in the table.

[Correspondence of the Journal of Commerce] Washington, Friday, June 19.

The vote on the ratification of the Oregon Treaty was as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Archer, Ashley, Dagby, Barrow, Benton, Berrien, Calhoun, Chalmers, J. M. Clayton, T. Clayton, Colquhoun, Corwin, Crittenden, Davis, Dayton, Dix, Evans, Green, Haywood, Houston, Huntington, Johnson of La., Johnson of Md., Lewis, McDuffie, Mangum, Miller, Morehead, Niles, Pease, Pennybacker, Phelps, Rank, Sevier, Simmons, Speight, Turner, Upham, Webster, Woodbridge, and Yulee—41.

NAYS.—Messrs. Allen, Atchison, Atherton, Breese, Bright, Cameron, Cass, Dickinson, Fairfield, Hammegean, Jennings, Semple, Sturgeon, and Westcott—14.

ABSENT.—Mr. Jarnagin.

GENERAL SCOTT AND THE ADMINISTRATION.

The opposition papers, many of them have charged the administration with a design to withhold from Gen. Scott the command of our army on the Rio Grande, through fear that such command, if allowed, would furnish the old hero with an opportunity to gain fresh laurels, and thus add to his chances of success in the race for the presidency. The truth in the case, however, has been developed by the publication of the official correspondence in relation to Gen. Scott, called for by the Senate, as well as by the declarations of the President himself. So far from having any fears of giving the command to Gen. Scott, the President actually tendered him the command on the very day that he approved the bill for prosecuting the war with Mexico.

It was distinctly settled and well understood by General Scott (says the President) that he was to command the army in the war against Mexico and so continued to be settled and understood, without any other intention on my part, until the secretary of war submitted to me the letter of General Scott, addressed to him under date of the 21st of May, 1846, a copy of which is herewith communicated. The character of that letter made it proper, in my judgment, to change my determination in regard to the command of the army, and the secretary of war, by my direction, in his letter of the 25 of May, 1846, a copy of which is also herewith communicated, for the reasons therein assigned, informed Gen. Scott that he was relieved from the command of the army destined to prosecute the war against Mexico, and that he would remain in the discharge of his duties at Washington. "The command of the army on the frontier of Mexico has since been assigned to Gen. Taylor, with his brevet rank of major general, recently conferred upon him."

The Boston Post well remarks that "This brief explanation and the letter of Gen. Scott, will settle the matter, past all appeal, in the universal public judgment. It shows that President Polk was thinking only of his country, while Gen. Scott was calculating solely on the presidency. Under these indications from the commander-in-chief of the army, the country, without any disposition to disparage his gallant services in the last war, will rejoice that the President has promptly embraced the opportunity so fairly given him, to place the command of the war with Mexico in the hands of the brave Taylor. We have no disposition to censure Gen. Scott, but all that his best friends can ask is that he may be permitted to pass without rebuke while the President stands most honorably vindicated."

Swearing General Ampudia expressed himself anxious to learn one thing of the Americans, and said if he could do it he thought he could make his soldiers fight better. The American officer to whom he spoke, delighted with his inquiring mind, asked him what he so much wished to learn. He replied with great simplicity "learn to swear those big words the Americans talk at their soldiers." [N. O. Tropic.]

Gen. Scott is called "Marshall Turenne."

GENERAL VS. PRESIDENT TAYLOR.

The N. Y. Morning News, has the following sensible remarks on the attempts of certain politicians to force up Gen. Taylor as their next candidate for the Presidency.

It appears to us that this effort to seize upon and nominate Gen. Taylor, fresh as he is from the battle field, is about as gross an insult as could be offered to him. By his own courage and good conduct he has won high honors as a military leader, and those honors belong to him, and not to a clique of managing politicians. But no sooner is the roar of his battles heard, than the same office seekers, who were hunting for "a hero," huzza that they have found one, and proceed to appropriate his laurels and make capital of them for their own selfish purpose, without even saying "by your leave." They have, without doubt, already selected for themselves the fat places which they hope to hold under his administration. It is for their own benefit, not for his that they thus attempt to take his honors and throw them into the arena of political strife, to be soiled by the dust and smoke of a party conflict. We should have something more to say if we supposed the General could regard this movement with other feeling than disgust and contempt. But from the evidences which we have seen from his sound common sense, we have no doubt that he will look upon it as an ungenerous insult, and treat it accordingly. The Presidency could not add to his fame—it might detract from it.

Heralry. A correspondent informs us, that the Rev. Theodore Parker, in his brilliant and eloquent sermon against war, alluded to the foolish practice of many New England families in searching among the archives of the old world for a "coat of arms," which, at best, was but a diploma of physical force, given in barbarous age, and appropriately represented by a lion's paw, a spear, a wolf's ears, or a tiger's head.

Mr. Parker asked—"Whoever saw a family pointing triumphantly to a peaceful and honorable device, illustrative of the true glory and dignity of their name? A coat of arms bearing the badge or implement of some useful occupation, as a saw, a hammer, a trowel, or lapstone, would be an anomaly in books of heraldry, while many an apish family among us would find, in tracing back their ancestry that, instead of having coats of arms their fathers had no coats to their arms." [Boston Courier.

The "Striped Pig." A man was recently tried in the town of Hamburg, Erie County, New York, on a charge of selling intoxicating liquors without license. It appeared in evidence that the defendant exhibited in his back room a picture of "Clay and Frelinghuysen," for a peep at which he was wont to charge 6d. a glass of liquor being thrown in gratis. The number of calls upon Messrs "Clay and Frelinghuysen" becoming very frequent, complaint was entered. The jury found him guilty.

General Samuel Houston, senator in Congress from Texas, addressed a meeting of the Southern Home Missionary Society at Philadelphia on Saturday evening. The Sentinel of that city says the speech was well conceived and beautifully delivered.

AN ELEPHANT SHARK was taken by some fishermen from this city, a few days ago, some 80 miles distant, and towed in; it being a singular animal of which they had never seen the like, they could not otherwise ascertain the species. It was 16 feet in length; when full grown it is said to exceed 30 feet. [Argus.

Mammoth Rat Company. A stock company has been formed in France, capital 500,000 francs, for the destruction of rats and mice throughout the kingdom. Paris is said to be in some quarters uninhabitable from the vast number of rats in them. The modus operandi of this rat company is not given. The shares are all taken up.

A Quid. A tobaccoist in St. Louis gave each of the recruits from that city a wedge of chewing tobacco before their departure, they having given him assurance that St. Louis would have her share of the honors of war. This, then may be called the *quid pro quo*.

The Kemebee Journal is quite unhappy at the castigation of Mr. Severance, by Mr. Martin. It scolds bitterly. We shall not be surprised if it do not recover its temper for some time.

Excuse. Next to honor of being a minister's wife, is that of being a minister's mother-in-law.

A girl in Cincinnati scolded her lover's foot to prevent his going to the war. He gressed up the scold, however, and limped off.

Singular Coincidence. Marshall Turenne when ordered to Flanders, said, "I go leaving more enemies in France than I shall find in Flanders."

Marshall Turenne, when ordered to Mexico, said, "I won't go, because I shall have a fire in front from the Mexicans and another in my rear from Washington."

Respectability. An account of the suicide of an unhappy woman, unknown, has appeared in the papers. The penny-killer profoundly observed: "She had been in a respectable condition of life, the appearance of her hands showing she had not been subject to hard work." Thus, hear it ye laboring base,—"hard work" is not "respectable."

The Best Joke. They say that the editor of the Native American paper at St. Louis, refused to go to the war, but got an Irishman to take his place.

RECIPE TO MAKE A TATTILER.—Take of the vine called Ransabout, and the root Nimble Tongue, of each six handfuls, fifteen ounces of Ambition, the same quantity of Nonsense, bruise them together in the mortar of Misapprehension, boil them over the fire of Wild Surmises till you see the scum of Falsehood rising on the top—strain through the cloth of Misconstruction, put it in the pocket of Malignity, and stop it up with the cork of Envy. Suck a glass through the quill of Malevolence, and you will be prepared to speak all manner of evil, hatred, malice, and all uncharitableness.

Bordentown, N. J., Oct. 25, 1845.
Mr. Seth W. Fowler—Dear Sir—Dr. Wistar's Balm of Wild Cherry has been in the market some six or seven years. The universal celebrity which this medicine has gained over all others throughout the whole country is enough to convince the most incredulous of the great value of it, and encourage those who are sick to try it. I have been rescued from the grave, and saved from that terrible disease, consumption, by using it. Last winter after I took a bad cold, I was troubled with a severe cough for several weeks, so that my appetite and strength failed me. I was obliged to give up business, leave my bench and shop. I had all the alarming symptoms of Consumption, such as pains in the side, sweating nights, &c. I tried many kinds of medicine, but all in vain, until I procured a bottle of

Dr. Wistar's Balm of Wild Cherry,

which, by faith and perseverance, finally saved my life, and cured me entirely. I have not enjoyed as good health for twelve years past as I do now.

THOMAS BENNETT.

The public may rely upon the truth of his statement.

WHITALL STOKES,

GEORGE PARKER.

MARRIED.

In Ellsworth, Mr. Calvin P. Jordan and Miss Mary E. Anderson, both of E.

In North Yarmouth, Capt. Stephen L. Harris of N. Yarmouth, and Miss Margaret Hall, of Littlefield.

DIED.

In Wilton June 19, Mrs. Elizabeth Randall, wife of the Rev. Joshua Randall, aged 72 years.

Blessed are the dead that die in the Lord, for they rest from their labors and their works do follow them.

In Bangor, Anna L. daughter of Abel and Mary N. Hery, aged 19 years.

EDWARD REILLY,

TAILOR,

WOULD respectfully inform his friends and the public that he may be constantly found at the Shop formerly occupied by Lewis W. Dennen, at

South Paris,

where the Tailoring business, in all its branches, is carried on in a faithful and workman-like manner.

All Garments warranted to fit, or no pay.

Cleanliness, washing for fashionable clothing, are requested to "try him and see if these things be so."

BOSTON AND PHILADELPHIA FASHIONS Received at his Shop regularly as soon as published.

Wanted immediately—Two Apprentice Girls South Paris, June, 1846.

Sheriff's Sale.

Oxford, ss—June 25, 1846.

TAKEN on Execution, the same having been attached on the original Writ, and will be sold at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

to the highest bidder, at the Inn of Samuel Holland on Canton Point, on Monday, the third day of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, unless redeemed prior to that time.

All the right John H. Hensley, Esq., has to redeem the Store Mill and land belonging thereto on said Canton Point, and being the same sold by said Hensley, and set off by a Company from Boston on or about the 20th inst.—reference to said set off for further description.

Also—all the right said Hensley has to redeem the Farm and buildings recently owned by him on said Canton Point, and formerly known as the Joseph H. Hensley farm and land, the same being mortgaged by said Hensley to J. H. Hensley, Esq., of Boston, Mass., in July, 1841—also to S. R. & E. Frost, Jr., in October, 1844, for the sum of four thousand dollars on each of said Mortgages. Reference to said Mortgages for further description.

JOHN M. EUSTIS, Deputy Sheriff.

Notice—Freedom.

WHO whom it may concern—This may certify that I have this day given to my son Richard L. Morton, a minor, his time, to act and trade for himself; I shall claim none of his earnings nor pay any debts of his contracting after this date.

MATHIAS MORTON.

Andover North Surplus, June 21, 1846.

Treasurer's Notice—Ramford.

NOTICE is hereby given to non-resident owners of real estate in the town of Ramford, County of Oxford, State of Maine, that the same is taxed in bills committed to James N. Doherty, Collector of said town, for the year 1846, and by him returned to the Treasurer of said town as unpaid, and the same have been recorded in a book kept for that purpose.

Name of Owners.

No. of Lots.

No. of Acres.

Value of Land.

Value of Buildings.

Amount of Tax.

Amount of Tax in Advance.

Amount of Tax in Advance.

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PROBATE NOTICES.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

On the Petition of Abigail C. Bean, Widow of Jeremiah Bean, late of Backfield, in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband—

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

On the Petition of Martha Rowe, Widow of Ephraim Rowe, late of Backfield, in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband—

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

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At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

On the Petition of Adoniram J. Fuller, named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Adoniram J. Fuller, late of Dixfield, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate—

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Dixfield, on the afternoon of the third Tuesday of September next, and show cause, if any they have, why the said Instrument should not be proved, approved, and allowed as the last Will and Testament of said deceased.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

On the Petition of Achsah Gibbs, named Executor in a certain Instrument purporting to be the last Will and Testament of Pelatiah Gibbs, late of Canton, in said County, deceased, having presented the same for Probate—

It was Ordered, that the said Executor give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Canton, on the fourth Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

On the Petition of Richard T. Lurvey, Administrator of the estate of Dexter Billings, late of Alton Plantation, in said County, deceased, praying for license to sell such of the real estate of said deceased as may be necessary to raise the sum of four hundred dollars for the payment of the debts of said deceased and incidental charges—

It was Ordered, that the said Administrator give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

Copy—Attest: GEO. F. EMERY, Register.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that he has been duly appointed and taken upon himself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

HAMILTON KILGORE,

late of Waterford, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—He therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

GABRIEL KILGORE.

June 23, 1846.

THE undersigned hereby gives public notice to all concerned, that she has been duly appointed and taken upon herself the trust of Administrator of the Estate of

JEREMIAH BEAN,

late of Backfield, in the County of Oxford, deceased, by giving bond as the law directs—She therefore requests all persons who are indebted to the said deceased's estate, to make immediate payment; and those who have any demands thereon, to exhibit the same to

ABIGAIL C. BEAN.

May 26, 1846.

Guardian's Sale.

BY virtue of License from the Judge of Probate for the County of Oxford, I shall sell at

PUBLIC AUCTION,

if not previously disposed of at private sale, on Monday, the third day of August next, at two o'clock P. M., on the premises, all the real estate of Everett H. Knox, of Paris, in said County, now comprised in, and being the said Everett's interest in the homestead farm of his Father, Joshua Knox, late of Paris.

ANUEL HOLMES, Guardian.

Paris, June 23, 1846.

JOHN A. POOR,

COUNSELLOR AND ATTORNEY AT LAW,

PORTLAND, MAINE.

He will attend the Courts in the Eastern Counties, in connection with the firm of J. A. & H. V. POOR, and in Oxford County.

Office No. 123, Middle Street.

HENRY V. POOR,

Counsellor & Attorney at Law,

BANGOR, MAINE.

Will continue business at the Office of J. A. & H. V. POOR,

No. 6, Strickland's new Block.

April 19, 1846.

C. W. WALTON,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

MEXICO, MAINE.

Notice.

CAME into the enclosure of the undersigned on Saturday, the seventh day of June, next, a white HORSE, and around the neck a piece of rope, and was supposed to be six or seven years old. The owner is requested to prove property, pay charges and take said horse away.

MERRILL FARNUM.

June 26th, 1846.

Wanted,

ONE or TWO Apprentice Girls to work at the Tailoring business.

L. W. DENNIS.

Paris 11th, May 26th, 1846.

Probate Notices.

At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

On the Petition of Abigail C. Bean, Widow of Jeremiah Bean, late of Backfield, in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband—

It was Ordered, that the said Petitioner give notice to all persons interested, by causing a copy of this order to be published three weeks successively in the Oxford Democrat, printed at said Paris, that they may appear at a Probate Court to be held at said Paris, on the fourth Tuesday of August next, at ten of the clock in the forenoon, and show cause, if any they have, why the same should not be granted.

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At a Court of Probate, held at Paris, within and for the county of Oxford, on the fourth Tuesday of June, in the year of our Lord eighteen hundred and forty-six.

On the Petition of Martha Rowe, Widow of Ephraim Rowe, late of Backfield, in said County, deceased, praying for an allowance out of the personal estate of her late husband—

DR. UPHAM'S

Vegetable Internal Remedy

FOR THE PILES!

A Cure for Life Secured.

For the cure of Piles, Inflammation of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Nerve and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; Inflammation and Mercurial Rheumatism; Impurity of Blood; Weakness and Impurity of the Spines; and for the relief of Married Ladies.

THE VEGETABLE PILE ELECTUARY.

Invented by Dr. Upham, a distinguished physician of New York city, is the only really successful remedy for this dangerous and distressing complaint, the Piles, ever offered to the human race.

Mark this: it is an INTERNAL REMEDY—not an external application, and will cure any case of Piles, either Bleeding or Blind, Internal or External; and probably the only thing that will. There is no mistake about it. It is a positive cure, speedy and permanent. It is also a convenient medicine for the sick, and improves the general health in a remarkable manner.

Each Box contains twelve doses, at 8 1/2 cts. per dose. It is very mild in its operation, and may be taken in cases of the most intense inflammation without danger. All external applications are in the highest degree, unimportant, unavailing, and offensive; and from the very nature of the disease, temporary in their effects. This Medicine attacks the disease at its source, and removing the cause, renders the cure certain and permanent.

INFLAMMATORY DISEASES.

Although the Electuary was originally prepared for the cure of Piles, it is itself a medicine far superior to all others, in all diseases of an inflammatory character, whether a termination of blood to any particular part or organ, in Inflammation or Congestion of the Liver and Spleen; Inflammation, Swelling and Ulceration of the Stomach, Bowels, Kidneys, and Bladder; in Inflammation of the Mercurial Rheumatism, it is the best medicine ever discovered.

IMPURITIES OF THE BLOOD.

For all Impurities of the Blood, arising from the impurities of Diet, or other causes; for all Diseases of the Skin and Scrofulous Affections; in all cases where the Blood is powerfully determined to the Head, producing dizziness and distress, Dr. Upham's Electuary is highly successful.

TO MARRIED LADIES.

Married Ladies are almost invariably subject to that painful and injurious disease, the PILES, with consequent inflammation of the Stomach, Bowels, and Spine, weakness of the Back, loss of Blood to the Head, &c. The Electuary is perfectly safe for Pregnant Ladies, and the most liberal Cathartic that can possibly be used, as it will not only remove the Piles and all inflammatory diseases, but also purify the blood, and will ensure an easy time, a safe delivery, and a sound constitution in the offspring.

CURE FOR LIFE GUARANTEED.

The Electuary contains no Mineral Medicines; no Ales, Colic, Cholera, or other powerful and irritating Purgatives. No fear of taking cold while under its influence, no change in the necessary. It taken according to the directions.

A CURE FOR LIFE IS GUARANTEED.

* Pamphlet, giving valuable information respecting this Medicine, may be had of Agents, gratis.

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